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age of increase of those of the second and third classes and a decrease in the occurrence of those of the first on days when alcohol (40-80 grammes) was administered, with the reverse on normal days. The book is an addition to an already long list of compilations and restatements of previously advanced arguments, sociological, ethical, psychological, physiological and pathological, against the use of alcohol. Special sections are devoted to statistics of mortality and disease, the symptoms and conditions of chronic alcoholism, and the consideration of prophylactic measures.

C. C. STEWART.

Experimentelle Untersuchungen über die Veränderungen der ganglienzellen bei der acuten Alcoholvergiftung. Von DR. MED. HEINRICH DEHIO. Centralbl. f. Nervenheilkunde und Psychiatrie. März-Heft, 1895.

In undertaking the experimental study of changes in nervous cells, Dehio has chosen alcohol because of our more or less complete knowledge of its psychological and clinical effects. Eight rabbits, of which two were controls and one, being diseased, was useless, formed the first series for experiment. Alcohol was administered by mouth and by sub-cutaneous injection, the latter method producing the greatest results in the shortest time. The usual dose was 7 to 10 c.c. of 96% alcohol reduced to 40%, followed, as consciousness returned, by a further dose of 5 c.c., until in all 20 or 25 c.c. had been given. Death occurred in from one hour to thirty-four hours, according to the amount of alcohol administered.

Slides were prepared by Nissl's methyl-blue method (nitric acid and Flemming not giving any reliable results). The effect of the alcohol poisoning was not observed with any certainty in those animals which died in the earlier stages of intoxication, and in the others was most easily demonstrable in Purkinje's cells of the cerebellum. The observed pathological changes in the cells are described for them alone. The fine-meshed network of the blue staining substance is replaced by fine, irregularly arranged granules of more or less constant size. The achromatin is colored faintly blue. Sometimes the whole cell, sometimes only a part, is affected. Nucleus, nucleolus and cell processes are unchanged. By no means all the cells are affected, often only a relatively small number.

Another series included three dogs: one control, one living five hours, and the third thirty hours. The one living five hours showed nothing, while the one intoxicated for thirty hours gave more pronounced results than the rabbits.

C. C. STEWART.

II. ANTHROPOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

BY ALEX. F. CHAMBERLAIN, PH. D.

Die Denkschöpfung umgebender Welt aus kosmogonischen Vorstellungen in Cultur und Uncultur. A. BASTIAN. Berlin, 1896, 211 S. 8vo.

Another study in folk-psychology from the *doyen* of German ethnologists. This is a typical volume of Bastian's, and exhibits at once his merits and defects. It is a wilderness of facts, with imperfect references, and no index of tribes and peoples noticed. For all that, however, the book is an invaluable one to the psychologist and the student of the mind of primitive peoples.